

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:
 - an anode;
 - a cathode; and
 - an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,
 - wherein the organic compound film comprises a blocking compound capable of stopping the movement of holes or electrons and at least one selected from the group consisting of:
 - a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode;
 - a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;
 - an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and
 - an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode;
 - wherein the blocking compound and the at least one compound selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,
 - wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed, and
 - wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property.
 - 2. (Original) A light emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

3. (Original) A light emitting device according to claim 2, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

4-55. (Cancelled)

56. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an electrode;

making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than 10^{-3} Pa; and

performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound, and

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which the first organic compound evaporation source is not heated and in which an atmosphere of the first organic compound remains within the vacuum chamber.

57. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising a first electrode;

making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than 10^{-3} Pa;

performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated;

forming the second electrode by evaporation after the second organic compound is evaporated; and

performing a heat treatment in a pressure equal to or less than 10^{-4} Pa after the second electrode is formed,

wherein the vacuum chamber further comprises an electrode material evaporation source comprising a container comprising a material for a second electrode,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound,

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which the first organic compound evaporation source is not heated and in which an atmosphere of the first organic compound remains within the vacuum chamber.

58. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an electrode;

making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a first pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than 10^{-3} Pa; and

performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound, and

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which a second pressure within the vacuum chamber is higher than the reduced pressure state.

59. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising a first electrode;

making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a first pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than 10^{-3} Pa;

performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated;

forming the second electrode by evaporation after the second organic compound is evaporated; and

performing a heat treatment in a pressure equal to or less than 10^{-4} Pa after the second electrode is formed,

wherein the vacuum chamber further comprises an electrode material evaporation source comprising a container comprising a material for a second electrode,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound,

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which a second pressure within the vacuum chamber is higher than the reduced pressure state.

60. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

61. (Currently amended) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises at least two compounds selected from the group consisting of:

a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode; and

a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;

wherein the two compounds selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed,

wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property, and

wherein a concentration of the hole injection compound decreases monotonically continuously from the anode to the cathode.

62. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 61, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

63. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 62, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

64. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 61, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

65. (Previously presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises at least two compounds selected from the group consisting of:

an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and

an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode;

wherein the two compounds selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed, and

wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property.

66. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 65, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

67. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 66, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

68. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 65, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

69. (Currently amended) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a blocking compound capable of stopping the movement of holes or electrons and at least one compound selected from the group consisting of:

a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode;

~~a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;~~

an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and

an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode;

wherein the blocking compound and the at least one compound selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed, and

wherein a concentration change in the region is continuous.

70. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 69, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

71. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 70, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

72. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 69, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

73. (Currently amended) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises at least two compounds selected from the group consisting of:

a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode; and

a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;

wherein the two compounds selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed, and

wherein a concentration of the hole injection compound decreases monotonically continuously from the anode to the cathode.

74. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 73, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

75. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 74, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

76. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 73, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

77. (Previously presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises at least two compounds selected from the group consisting of:

an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and

an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode;

wherein the two compounds selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation, and

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the two compounds are mixed.

78. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 77, wherein the two compounds are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

79. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 78, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

80. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 77, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.